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MONDAY
February 28, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 30 PRUTA
VOL. XXVII No. 7184

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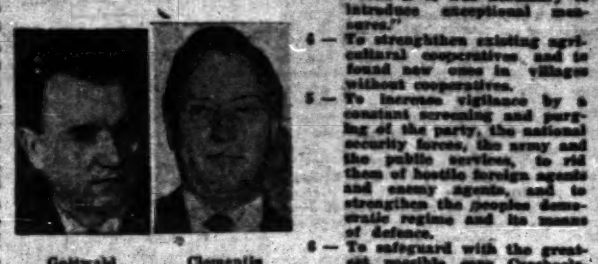
Column One David Courtney

Gottwald Scores Czech 'Traitors'

THERE was a time when Mr. Churchill said: "Any man who shoots Germans is my friend" - something like that; and it was said of Marshal Tito and his followers. Today, the saying is: "Any man who 'deviates' is a friend"; and it was said in the first place of the same Marshal Tito. The process of deviationism seems to be making good progress, and hardly a day passes without a newspaper report of some new "friend". The mystery of the former Czech Foreign Minister, Clementis, has not been cleared up by Dr. Gottwald's charges of deviationism, which means that there is a serious crisis within the Czech Communist Party. In the present phase of political and psychological warfare, every new deviationism is, of course, consoling to the West; and it is made much of. The much that is made of it leads one to believe that the basis of the Western argument is shifting from mere anti-Communism to anti-Russia. "Anyone who is willing, at a given time, to shoot Russians, is our friend."

PRAGUE, Sunday (Reuter). — President Klement Gottwald, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, told the Party's central committee this week that former Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, with other officials, had "conspired against the party with the purpose of modifying its policy."

Otto Sling, Communist Party secretary at Brno, Slovakia, and Mrs. Maria Svermova, Assistant General Secretary of the Party and widow of a wartime Slovak resistance hero, were named with Dr. Clementis in President Gottwald's address, which was published by Czechoslovak papers today. President Gottwald called them "traitors and plotters."



Gottwald Clementis

President Gottwald gave no indication of the whereabouts of Dr. Clementis, who disappeared from his home and office in Prague on January 28. Nor did he give any details about Mrs. Svermova, who was reported to have been arrested early this year. Sling was arrested last December.

Referring to the case of Otto Sling, Dr. Clementis and company, President Gottwald said: "There was a conspiracy on a grand scale within the country aimed at dominating the party, modifying its line of policy, and returning to the road of capitalism — a road which leads to alliance with the camp of the imperialists."

The 48-year-old former Foreign Minister, Dr. Clementis, has been variously reported in West Germany, Austria, Trieste, Yugoslavia and Italy since his disappearance earlier this year.

President Gottwald's address, given at Prague Castle, his official residence, was published on the third anniversary of the Communist assumption of power in Czechoslovakia.

The central committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is its highest executive body, believed to number about 100 of the country's top leaders.

THE National Association of Partisans is a body of about 150,000 men who have long been regarded as the Party's private army. Roughly half of them have been organized into what is described as front-line partisan action groups. They form the elite of the Party branches throughout the country and are said to have been thoroughly trained against violent action on the part of the authorities, and so goes the rumor, by violent action on the part of the authorities.

British Railways, threatened with a general stoppage last week, are expected to return almost to normal at midnight. Most token strikes held during the weekend despite the agreement reached on Friday, are scheduled to end then.

About 2,000 of the nation's 600,000 railmen were still striking today in defiance of union and railway executive appeals, and Western region services were still disrupted.

Several meetings throughout the country today voted to accept the settlement under which the men get a seven and a half per cent wage increase.

U.K., Persian Leaders Discuss Oil Accord

TEHRAN, Sunday (Reuter). — British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd had talks here yesterday with Persian Prime Minister Haj Ali Razmara on the negotiations between the Persian government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The Ambassador drew attention to a statement by Foreign Under-Secretary Ernest Davies in the House of Commons last week when the Minister said Britain should not remain indifferent to the affairs of this important British interest.

A supplementary oil agreement increasing Persia's royalties was signed by the company and the Persian government in 1948. This was recently presented for ratification, but the Persian parliament referred it to its oil commission. The commission reported unfavorably, but has now been instructed to review the position further.

Mr. Davies in his statement said the company's concession is valid until 1968, and Britain is confident that Persia will honor her agreement.

Mediterranean Defence Decided

ANKARA, Sunday (AP). — Turkish Foreign Minister Fikret Koprulu told the National Assembly yesterday that the creation of a common defence system for the Eastern Mediterranean had been decided during Admiral Robert C. Carney's visit here.

The commander of the U.S. Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets recently talked with Turkey's government leaders and later sat in on a week-long conference of American mission chiefs here as representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and military adviser, Mr. Koprulu said that Turkey's contacts with General Sir Brian Robertson, British Middle East Commander, "were taking place in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual cordiality."

Gov't Working To Speed Supplies

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Efforts to assure a steady supply of raw materials are being made by the authorities, Mr. David Horowitz, Economic Adviser to the Government, said at a meeting sponsored by the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club here today.

The conference, called to discuss means of increasing exports, was opened by Mr. A. Cahane, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who asked for larger Government support for exports and for a "free hand" in obtaining raw materials.

Mr. S. Hoofien, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, objected that a "free hand" meant acquisition of foreign currency at any price. This he said, would inevitably lead to a depreciation of the currency — a course contrary to the national interests.

Mr. Meir Grossman, head of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency, said that most of the ideas put forward by exporters had been put into practice by his Department, but had met with continuing obstruction on the part of manufacturers and exporters alike. He was referring to a series of requests formulated by Mr. L. Goez, Chairman of the Public Exports Advisory Committee of the Government. Manufacturers have been unwilling even to send samples to exhibitions which the Jewish Agency arranged abroad, Mr. Grossman asserted.

Mr. S. Z. Kahana, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, said that Jewish communities abroad purchased \$300m. worth of devotional articles yearly, and that Israel could supply one-fourth of the total demand.

Other speakers included Dr. A.R. Rojansky, President of the Commercial Club; Mr. E. Kviliecki, of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Mr. I. Saphir, Mayor of Petah Tikva.

Mapam Debates Conference Date

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Mapam Central Committee was still in session after midnight tonight debating whether to hold the Party's national conference this Spring, as previously planned, or to postpone it until after the Knesset elections.

The Left faction led by Hashomer Hatzair favoured going ahead with the plans for the conference and a settlement of the issues dividing the factions within the Party so that the election campaign could be fought on a united programme. It will be recalled that three separate election platforms have been published by three groups within the Party. The moderate group, who wanted to put off the conference, argued that energies should not be dissipated in internal disputes and all efforts should be concentrated on the national elections.

On the Government crisis the Central Committee upheld the line taken by the representatives in the Knesset and by the Party leaders and reiterated opposition to a new caretaker Government.

LOCUSTS AT DEAD SEA

A swarm of locusts has appeared in the Dead Sea area on the Jordan side of the border, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday.

US to Bomb China If Attacked By Air, Sea - Collins

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — American newspapers yesterday published an interview with General Laurin J. Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, who was reported to have said the U.S. would "strike back" at Chinese land and sea bases if the Communists launched an air or sea attack on the U.N. forces in Korea.

General Collins was quoted as saying: "We'll hit their land and sea bases if they bring out air or sea forces to attack us. In such a case there would no longer be a privileged sanctuary for the enemy. The war would enter an entirely new phase calling for new measures on our part. We would be forced to hit at enemy bases."

The newspapers said that since most of the troops in Korea were American, General Collins believed the U.S. would be justified in acting unilaterally in striking at Communist bases. But, they added, he said he was confident the Allies would approve the action as a defensive measure to protect their own troops.

"We've Hurt Them"

The reports said confidence in Washington over the Korean situation had grown rapidly in the past month, and quoted General Collins as saying: "We've hurt them badly. We've killed a startling number of their first-line troops. No nation can stand such losses in trained manpower over a period of time — and I don't care how many men they have."

General Collins was quoted as saying: "We thought the Eighth Army in Korea had weathered the worst of the storm. They can't go on with much more than they already have." He said: "Our army has learned a great deal in Korea about fighting these people."

The newspapers pointed out that American air raids could be launched against North Korean bases and targets from bases on Okinawa and the islands of Japan, and by many planes flying from aircraft carriers. They said American airman had had strict orders not to attack above the line of the Yalu River, which separates North Korea from Manchuria, since the Chinese Communists entered the war in October.

General MacArthur has said he regards this situation as unrealistic in that it gives the Communists a target to attack which the U.N. forces without fear of retaliation.

Relations Among Nationalities In Korea Reach Highest Peak

TOKYO, Sunday (OFNS). — The most heartening news to come out of Korea for a long time is the vast improvement, not only in fighting morale of the U.N. troops, but, more important, in the relations among the various nationalities in the Allied Army.

Less than seven weeks ago, relations between British and American troops were at their lowest ebb. Today it is not uncommon to hear British officers belonging to units that have been attached to the Americans saying they are proud to have had the opportunity of fighting under American command.

The improvement in morale and in inter-Allied relations began soon after General Matthew Ridgway assumed command of the Eighth Army and the death of General Walker. But it would be most unfair to assume that this improvement provides an index to the relative abilities of the two Generals. General Ridgway, in the opinion of many, is a more capable leader than his predecessor, but it should not be forgotten that General Walker was under orders to pull back, and that earlier he had little real chance for the dash to the Manchurian border which he was ordered to undertake and which contributed materially to the U.N. reverses.

MacArthur Optimistic In Report to U.N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sunday (UP). — General MacArthur told the U.N. that the forces under his command have retained their strength, firm resolve and high morale. The report to the Security Council covering the last half of January was the most encouraging the Supreme Commander has sent since Chinese Communist troops launched their crushing offensive last November.

MacArthur added that air operations have been highly effective with thousands of casualties inflicted upon the Communists. He added that limited objective attacks and reconnaissance by U.N. ground forces served to force the enemy into open country, the enemy was then subjected to paralyzing attacks from the air, ground and artillery. In the effort to break U.N. ground and air forces has been noteworthy.

USS Claims 2.5m. Under Arms; Asks Conference with Britain

Communists Flee From Outposts

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuter). — Five to six thousand Communists were tonight reported to be in full flight before the U.N. attack through Korea's central mountain range southeast of the key town of Hoengsong. They were retreating from outpost positions to the main Communist defence line blocking General Ridgway's five days' old offensive, which has already ironed out most of the dents in the U.N. line across the waist of the peninsula.

Except below Hoengsong, increasingly stiff North Korean resistance today almost halted the six-nation advance on slippery hillsides. The British Commonwealth Brigade on the left flank of the 100 kms. front could make no progress against determined mortar and small arms fire from hill trenches. Army sources at 10th Corps H.Q. tonight indicated that the main force of North Koreans on the central front had escaped encirclement by the advancing allies.

General Ridgway had sent two forces into a pincer movement. Both arms were north of the lateral road running through Hoengsong, but had not yet made ground contact with the Communists in four days. The sources took this to mean that the North Koreans had retreated ahead of the advance to the main defence line, where stiff fighting was now in progress.

Up to 15,000 Communists were said to be established in "defence in depth" positions on the western extremity of the front. But the South area was comparatively quiet. Reports based on Okinawa today hammered Communist communications near the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang. One Communist radio station was reported to have been dropped on marshalling yards, bridges and other military targets.

General George Stratemeyer, commander of the American forces, said the Communists were "retreating in confusion" and that the South Koreans were "making good progress" in the U.N. war zone.

General MacArthur announced today that South Korean forces have captured two more islands set within 10 kms. north of the 38th Parallel on the east coast. The South Koreans landed the islands and the U.N. forces are now attacking the islands.

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12 Nations to Set Up Raw Materials Group

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — The governments of Britain, France and the U.S. in a joint statement today announced that nine countries have agreed to join them in setting up machinery to secure international cooperation on raw material supply problems.

With the three countries who originated the idea to meet world shortages of vital supplies, these others have joined: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, West Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, and Peru. Other countries are to participate in the committee dealing with the separate commodities.

The first committee of the new organization, to be called the International Materials Conference, met in Washington today. It deals with the supplies of copper, zinc and lead.

The participating nations, the announcement said, represented 80 to 90 per cent of world producing and consuming interests in respect of most commodities. Non-member countries would be afforded appropriate facilities for staging their interests.

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East Germany Wants Treaty by Year's End

BERLIN, Sunday (Reuter). — The East German Government is planning to appeal to the four occupation powers to conclude a peace treaty with Germany before the end of this year, the anti-Communist information bureau reported here.

The appeal would be based on the desire of East German politicians that an all-German government will be set up during this year, with whom such a treaty could then be concluded.

The East German government and all Soviet zone political parties and mass organizations — with the backing of the Soviet Union, the Eastern European people democracies, Communist China and numerous Communist organizations in Western Europe — are currently sponsoring a large-scale propaganda campaign to set up an all-German constitutional council.

Such a council, the first step of the Communist-advocated reunification of Germany, is planned to bring East and West German government representatives in equal numbers to one table.

The West German Government and numerous party leaders and statesmen in Western Europe and abroad have publicly rejected the Communist offer.

The issue of Germany's reunification and the alleged remilitarization in Western Germany by the Western allies is being discussed at the World Peace Council, which is now meeting in East Berlin.

U.S. May Use Bases In Pact Countries

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — The U.S. is negotiating with Britain, France and other governments for certain American air bases, it is understood in Washington circles, a copyright article in the "Observer" says.

These bases or facilities for aircraft would be on existing airfields in France and along the Mediterranean coast from French Morocco to the Middle East, the "Observer" correspondent in New York added.



Is the place to dine

Prime Minister Ben Gurion, who came to Jerusalem at the invitation of the Jewish Agency...

Social & Personal

Mr. P. Laron, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday attended a reception given at the Tel Aviv Tourist Club in Jerusalem...

Argentinian Film

The first Argentine production to be seen here, "Dios Se Le Pague" (Orion, Haifa) owes much to its rich man...

OBITUARY

Dr. Daniel Hoffman The sudden death took place in Jerusalem, yesterday, of Dr. Daniel Hoffman, advocate at the age of 61...

Yona Rosenzweig

The death was announced in Jerusalem, yesterday, of Yona Rosenzweig, 78, after a prolonged illness...

Independence Day Celebrations

Plans for the celebration of Independence Day abroad were announced yesterday in Jerusalem. Mass meetings will be held in the large cities...

Memorial Day

Ceremonies in memory of those who fell in the War of Liberation will be held in military cemeteries on Thursday, May 18...

Opera

The Hebrew National Opera will give a performance of "The Barber of Seville" at the Tel Aviv Theatre...

At the Cinema Non-Payment Imports Under Fire Food Dep't Official Rights Dismissal

"BARRICADE" (Orion) is a busy melodrama of a man who murders his brother, steals a mine and employs runaway convicts...

Israel's Economy

My Girl Ties (Orion) tells the story of a girl who is a factory worker in the U.S. and returns to her native land...

Planning vs. Improvisation

The question must be asked whether the Government is still pursuing a set economic policy or whether, though still talking of planning, it is not giving way to improvisation...

Pressure's Child

The decision to extend the scheme was the outcome of political pressure resulting from the swing to the right in the Municipal elections...

IL 10,000 in Living Legacies for J.N.F.

Two Living Legacies, totalling IL 10,000, were given to the J.N.F. recently by donors in Tel Aviv and Sweden...

Menubin Plays for Hospital Patients

At an Army hospital somewhere in Israel yesterday afternoon, a unique audience listened to Yehudi Menubin...

APPEAL FOR DOCTORS

An appeal to doctors to volunteer for medical service in the war zone was made by Dr. Y. Menubin, Chairman of the Israel Medical Association...

Stock Markets

LONDON

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes Anglo-Iranian Oil, Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam...

TEL AVIV

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes Anglo-Iranian Oil, Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam...

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT

ON SUNDAY

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Origin. Includes Henrietta, S. Gen. Cargo, S. Gen. Cargo...

SHIPS EXPECTED

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Origin. Includes Henrietta, S. Gen. Cargo, S. Gen. Cargo...

POUND DROPS 15% IN GENEVA

GENEVA, Sunday.—The Swiss pound dropped sharply at the beginning of last week. After being quoted at 525 Swiss francs for several weeks...

AMSTERDAM

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Origin. Includes Henrietta, S. Gen. Cargo, S. Gen. Cargo...

Jerusalem Cinemas

Table with 2 columns: Cinema Name, Film. Includes Eden, The Kid, The Kid...

SHIPS IN TEL AVIV PORT

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Origin. Includes Henrietta, S. Gen. Cargo, S. Gen. Cargo...

SHIPS IN JAFFA PORT

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Origin. Includes Henrietta, S. Gen. Cargo, S. Gen. Cargo...

Required

Young electrical engineer, with experience in constructing electrical machinery...

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS Hebrew typist, with knowledge of English. Please apply in writing to P.O.B. 1001, Tel Aviv...

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Editor or editorial assistant for English bulletin. Journalistic experience and knowledge of Hebrew essential...

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Where to Go

JERUSALEM: 1-2-3: Memorial Exhibition by Jewish Artists. 1-2-3: Memorial Exhibition by Jewish Artists...

Gym Trainers

Over 100 members of youth organizations attended the opening session of the Gymnasium Trainers' Seminar in Tel Aviv last week...

Birmingham and Bristol Bag Honours

By Jim Chambers, A.P. Sports Correspondent. Second Division Birmingham and Third Division Bristol Rovers were the heroes of the Sixth Round of the Football Association Challenge Cup...

Wireless Programmes

TEL AVIV: 6:30 a.m. - 7:00 a.m. - Jewish National Library. 7:00 a.m. - 7:30 a.m. - Jewish National Library...

Good Quality

Bristol Rovers gave a 50,000 crowd more than a run for their money in holding mighty Newcastle United to a replay...

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Monday, February 25, 1952
Price 15c. (incl. postage and tax)

MR. MONNETT BAIN DAVIS, who this morning presents his letters of credence to President Weizmann and thereby becomes America's second Ambassador to Israel, is assured of a sincere welcome by the people of this country.

RELATIONS WITH U.S.A.

Israel has had reason to be grateful to its distinguished predecessor, James Grover McDonald, and there is every prospect that Mr. Davis will achieve for himself an equal record of popularity and esteem. Mr. Davis's career in the service of his country has taken him to many parts of the world ranging from the Far East to Latin America, but he comes to Israel with all the freshness and lack of prejudice of one who has hitherto not been closely concerned with her problems. It may take him a little while to get used to the ways of this very new world, but he may be confident that the spirit with which Israel is tackling her difficulties will appeal to the son of a pioneering nation.

The new Ambassador comes to us at a time when relations between the United States and Israel are closer than ever before. A powerful factor in these relations is the existence in the United States of the largest Jewish community in the world, a community devoted equally to the ideal of freedom and to the cause of Israel. The economic ties between the two countries, originally knit by the active participation of American Jewry in the construction of the National Home, have become firmer with the passing years. They find their expression today not merely in direct financial support of the great work of immigration, which Jewry throughout the world regards as its collective responsibility, but in an active share and investment in the development of existing enterprises and in the establishment of new ones. American Jewry's stake in Israel is greater today than ever before, and it is likely to keep pace with the rapid industrial and agricultural expansion of the country.

Israel looks to America as a main source of supply for many of her primary needs, particularly in a period of scarcity in commodities and basic materials. Much of the present development of the country has been made possible by the American Export-Import Bank's loan of 100 million dollars, to which there has recently been added a further loan of 35 million for agricultural development. Further American interest, in the form of technical assistance, is seen in the Point Four Agreement which Mr. Davis is expected to sign today as his first official act.

Mr. Davis begins his mission in Israel under happy auspices and may be expected, with the support of his able staff, to work for the consolidation of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, as well as for the peace and stability of the Middle East as a whole and for the further integration of Israel into the region of which she forms not the least significant part. He will have the good wishes of the people of this country for the success of his mission and for his efforts to promote peace and economic progress. The good will which America and her President have earned by their share in the creation and development of Israel will be repaid in full measure to the new Ambassador and will facilitate his task.

DISGRUNTLED members of the community believe, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, that the modern politician gets so many "perks" from his job that he lives in a rarefied atmosphere miles above the Common Man. But if they looked into the matter, they would discover only that the prominent figure lives on a level of his private life is little more or less than the little honours or duties which take up much time and bring doubtful rewards.

He may get involved in ceremonial tree-planting, and his efforts to oblige efficiently, aggravate his rheumatism. Or he may, more happily, be invited to judge a beauty competition; but if, looking for shells in a crab world, he remembers his duty to resign by kissing the winner, he will have his action drawn out in the news. Felicitous indeed in the lot of Knesset Members, who have just won the Gold Medal Election, and has had the privilege of having a weekly black-and-white photograph on his desk.

SMALL GROUPS WHITTLE DOWN STABLE MAJORITY New Electoral System Essential

By Mike Leshch

DECISIONS to be taken this week by the Knesset's Legislation Committee may settle the future of Israel's parliament for the next four years. The Committee is preparing for the approval of the House the law under which the second Knesset will be elected in about four months time, and the electoral system which is adopted now will largely determine the composition of the new parliament and the relations between its members and the men and women who make up the nation.

One decision which has already been taken may have the most unfortunate consequences. It has been agreed that the second Knesset should be elected by the same method as the First. The reason for this step is the urgent need for holding the elections within the shortest possible space of time. With all this haste, the Committee, I suggest, has been fallacious. The compilation of the voters' roll is bound to take a considerable time, but the work could be set in motion by passing a short and simple law which would do nothing more than lay down who will be entitled to vote. Once this was done, the Committee would have sufficient time to consider carefully the fundamental and far-reaching question of the electoral system. It is of the utmost importance to the future of the State of Israel that this hasty decision should be immediately reconsidered.

Faults of Old System

It is widely agreed that the system by which the First Knesset was elected has serious and fundamental faults. It has facilitated the formation of a bewildering variety of small parties, some of which serve no genuine public need. It has not produced a parliament which can give stable support, based on broad common agreement on fundamentals, to the government, as the constantly recurring crises demonstrate. And, perhaps the most serious defect of all, no citizen can tell which particular member represents him or his locality; he cannot feel, as a citizen of Britain or America can, that there is a single definite member to represent him, no matter how he casts his vote at the election. Under the present electoral system the voter has only the vaguest idea of the individuals whom he is helping to elect, since he is called upon to make a choice only between parties. And it is the various party managers who in fact appoint the members of the Knesset.

The urgent and vital question is: Can we devise a satisfactory method which will avoid the faults of the old? Let us consider the fundamental characteristics which are to be sought in a parliamentary electoral system. First, it should reflect faithfully the broad trends of opinion among the electorate, while at the same time discouraging the emergence of small splinter parties which represent only sectional interests and not basic differences of political opinion. Secondly, it should result in the formation of a clear-cut, stable majority in the House, which should enable the government

to carry out the policy approved by the electorate. Thirdly, it should ensure that each member represents, not only a party, but a well-defined section of the electorate, so that each citizen should know who is his representative, to whom he can turn for personal attention, and each member can feel directly responsible to a particular body of citizens.

It is obvious that the old system does not fulfil these requirements. But it will not do to imitate blindly the electoral system of Great Britain or the U.S. for our conditions are very different. The British method of dividing the country into constituencies, each of which elects a single member, has much to recommend it. It encourages the existence of very small parties, and greatly produces a government with a stable majority. It succeeds admirably in fostering direct contact between a member and his constituents, which is one of the best features of political democracy. But it has grave defects. In theory, a party which commands 51 per cent of the votes in each constituency can secure a hundred per cent of the seats. The reason why this does not happen is that in Britain there are only two large parties, and each party has an approximately equal chance to gain from the electoral gamble. But the existence of even a small third party produces the anomaly that a party can, and usually does, obtain a majority in the House over both the other parties combined without obtaining a similar over-all majority of votes in the country.

Four Major Groups

But in Israel we seem fated to possess at least four major parties: a left-wing socialist party, a moderate labour party, a religious party, and a middle-class party. And we are still far from reaching even this state of affairs. The single-member constituency system might therefore, in theory, produce in Israel the result that a party with only twenty-six per cent of the votes in each district could obtain one hundred per cent of the seats.

It has also the grave disadvantage under present circumstances that it would take far too long to put into operation. The best method under our conditions would be a combination of the list system with the system of constituencies. The country would be divided for electoral purposes into regions, each of which would elect about five members (the formula might be not less than four and not more than seven, according to circumstances). Within each constituency each party would put forward a list containing the same number of candidates as the number of seats to be allotted. The seats would then be divided according to the proportion of votes obtained by each party list.

Let us take a concrete example. The population of Jerusalem is approximately one-third of that of the State of Israel. The city would therefore be entitled to, say, twelve seats in the Knesset (i.e., one-tenth of the total). It might be divided into two constituencies, each of which would

elect six members. Assuming, for the sake of simplification, that four party lists were put forward, gaining respectively thirty-five per cent, thirty per cent, twenty per cent, and fifteen per cent of the votes, the two leading parties would obtain two seats each and the others one seat each.

Personal Connection

This would have the following advantages: (1) Over the country as a whole it would result in a fairly exact correspondence between the total number of votes obtained by each party and the number of seats it would succeed in gaining in the Knesset. The correspondence would be less exact than in the present system, but much more exact than under the British method.

(2) Small splinter groups would be discouraged from putting forward their candidatures, since they would have little chance of obtaining a sufficient number of votes to gain a seat in any one of the constituencies, especially if the system of transferring surplus votes from one list to another were abolished.

(3) As a result of a diminution in the number of parties in the Knesset, the parliamentary situation would become much more clear and stable, and even a coalition government, if such still proved to be necessary, would have much greater stability.

(4) The citizen would still not have a single member responsible solely to his own district, but he would have a small group of five or six, whom he would have a chance of knowing by name, and from whom he would choose one to apply to for assistance in case of need.

(5) Each member would know that he is responsible to a particular group or body of electors, and he would feel the need of maintaining their confidence in order to be sure of re-election.

(6) The division of the country into about 25 electoral regions is not a very complicated operation, and could be carried out within a reasonable period of time.

THEATRE NOTES

Hard Currency Comedy

Special Appeal, Produced by Al LaLo, is a comedy by S. Vais and E. Karmel, directed by Nathan Alterman. Music by Moshe Wilensky and A. Abramowitz. Premiered at the Tel Aviv Theatre.

THE current content of LaLo on the hard currency situation has some good entertainment in the form of "Special Appeal." The name refers to the innumerable emergency appeals which must plague the American Jewish citizen. It gets off to a rousing start some place in the U.S.A. where the appeal is being launched which fills the audience with a feeling of apprehension, but this is one of the LA's weaker efforts, but it picks up momentum and humour as it reaches the more familiar Israeli shores.

The scene in the Post when an assortment of people arrive and demand the attention of the various port authorities, has some really funny moments as well as some biting criticism. Particularly apt is the scene

Roads' Letters

TRAFFIC POLICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST: — At a recent press conference, Mr. Sahar, the Inspector General of Police, placed part of the blame for existing driving conditions on the lack and imperfections of our police force. I agree with him but I think that by the following procedure much trouble could be avoided.

Let every policeman on traffic duty with a block of pre-printed receipts for 500 priot, instead of writing a lengthy report, the policeman can hand this receipt to all who display traffic regulations, be it a driver, bicycle rider or pedestrian, and collect the fine on the spot. Punishment would be prompt, and we would not have a large backlog of cases in our law courts nor would policemen have to spend half their time on the written word. In the case of parking offences, a short notice could be pinned on the car, or during the driver to report during the next 24 hours to traffic police headquarters, where the fine would be collected. If the offender believes he is not guilty he can, of course, ask for a trial in an ordinary court.

This system operates successfully in many countries and I am sure it would answer many of our traffic problems.

Yours, etc.,
J. FUCHS

Tel Aviv, February 24.

IMAGINATIVE EATING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST: — Last night I asked for a cheese omelette in a cafe which specializes in omelettes made of powdered eggs. I received a blank stare at first, and then a series of objections when I said it was an ordinary omelette except that a piece of cheese was put into the beaten batter before cooking.

The objections: 1) "There's work involved!" 2) "Our prices are fixed!" 3) "We can give you the cooked omelette and the piece of cheese. Do what you want with it."

I'm beginning to believe that lack of imagination is not the cause of the monotony of most restaurant meals. It would seem that people enjoy eating monotonously so they can have the dubious pleasure of complaining about lack of variety.

Yours, etc., M. P. G.

(Name and address supplied)
Tel Aviv, Jan. 30.

Nuts and Nails

Hannah Aharoni is particularly charming as a Bucharian child in a song called "I am Zoharah." She also sings a brilliant song of the almond seller called "Sh-kadim." Surprisingly enough the audience enjoyed the strident and tittle-tattle of the number in song and dance by A. Rodin and A. Gronin. Miss Rodin, who usually works much too hard at getting her effects, was quite good as the lady with the international background, in the harbour scene. S. Fisher was very amusing in his various Yemite and other impersonations. A. Gronin is one of the more dependable of LaLo's permanent company. Gita Laka has a great deal of presence and continues to be a welcome addition to the company. Yacov Ben Sirah, Rita Goldin and A. Argamon were quite acceptable in their impersonations of political personalities. David Hart was the American tourist, but the most successful performance of the play were Avraham Argamon and Yacov Ben Sirah, as the two.

I doubt whether Moshe Wilensky, or A. Abramowitz have produced any hits which will be whistled on the streets in the months to come, but the music and especially the lyrics by Nathan Alterman are amongst their more successful efforts. The comedy material of S. Fisher and R. Klatkin, as I said before, is amongst the best done by these gentlemen. The production by Al Wolf and direction of M. Wolf is in a good fast tempo.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

YUGOSLAVIA MAY STRENGTHEN WEST Titoism Spreads in Europe

By Richard Mowbray

SOVIET Russia's troubles with the communist parties in Czechoslovakia and Italy may have on overtime of danger: namely that the current outbreak of Titoism on both sides of the Iron Curtain may have determined the Kremlin to attack the contagion at its source — Yugoslavia.

A Moscow-directed coup against Tito has been in the cards ever since Belgrade broke with the Cominform in June, 1948. Last spring it was a possibility. This year it is a probability. In the opinion of Balkan experts here — unless the Western world makes it very clear to would-be aggressors that it will not tolerate an attack on Yugoslavia.

Double Irritant

For the men in the Kremlin Yugoslavia is a double irritant. Politically Tito is a constant challenge to Moscow-communist doctrine and policy. He rebelled against Russian domination of Yugoslavia and got away with it. So long as he and his dissident communist regime endure Tito holds a power of attraction for those communists everywhere who question the infallibility of Stalin and put the in-

terests of their own country first.

Admittedly national communism stems primarily from Soviet disapproval for the national susceptibilities of other countries. But propaganda-wise Tito's regime, being itself communist, has certainly made inroads in the thinking of dissident party members chafing under Moscow rule.

Then there are the strategic considerations. Possession of a fighting force of 22 divisions which can be swelled to a million men Yugoslavia could seriously hamper a Red Army surge westward. Moreover, Tito's gradual but steady orientation to the West, mostly that comes later Yugoslavia will become a major bastion of Western defence, covering Italy and Greece, and to a lesser extent Turkey and the Middle East, against possible Soviet aggression.

Belief that the Kremlin proposes to eliminate Tito before Yugoslavia is integrated in the West's defence system rests mainly on two factors which were non-existent twelve months ago.

Link with Korea

One of them is the strange see-saw war in Korea. Observers

have suggested that the idea behind the communist offer to keep the war in Korea going and the American and United Nations military resources tied down in Asia, until the Kremlin has dealt with Yugoslavia.

The other factor is the Soviet large scale re-arming of the Cominform states bordering Yugoslavia. A year ago the Yugoslav army could have taken on collectively the forces of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania and liked them. But since then the balance has shifted and Russia's Balkan satellites now have more men under arms and more weapons whereas Yugoslavia's military strength has remained static.

However, it seems that the morale of the Cominform armies is not on a par with their equipment. Most of the Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian recruits are said to be unenthusiastic soldiers because they have a feeling that they are slated to become the European counterparts of the communist "volunteers" presently fighting and dying in Korea. However, the officer cadres are reputed to be fanatically loyal Stalin-communists and excellent professional soldiers.

One of them is the strange see-saw war in Korea. Observers

THE WEEK IN THE U.N.

Shells and Sanctions

TWO special United Nations committees began work last week to carry out Mr. Trygve Lie's call for "the two parallel lines of action pursued by U.N. in Korea." One line of action, in the words of the Secretary-General, "has been the unwavering of the UN collective security action in Korea against the forces engaged there in armed aggression — whether they be North Korean or coming from China."

To study ways to reinforce this line is the task of the General Assembly's special committee of members of the Collective Measures Committee. It had been empowered by the Assembly to consider as a matter of urgency additional measures, already being taken on the battlefield — for meeting the aggression.

The other line of UN action in Korea, the Secretary-General told a press conference, "has been the persistent effort by one means or another, to bring the fighting to an end by peaceful means, to prevent the armed conflict from spreading and to promote a just and lasting settlement not only in Korea but of related Far Eastern questions as well." The carrying out of this line is now in the hands of a Good Offices Committee, composed of Assembly President Noroishi, Entombar of Iran, Sven Gratholm of Sweden, and Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico.

On the question of sanctions, Mr. Trygve Lie stated at his press conference, "all the UN forces in Korea have been imposing the most severe and effective military sanctions against the Chinese and North Korean forces in the general desire to keep the conflict localized in Korea."

Kingsley to Korea

In Korea itself, J. Donald Kingsley for the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, told a press conference in Pusan that he had gone to Korea as a first step towards making plans which "would help the Korean people to make rapid progress in healing her wounds of the war and in building a secure future."

Economic and Social

The Council opened its 12th session.

NOTICE

Re: — Mr. Joseph Zanober, Kfar Aza

We, the undersigned, daughters of the above, now residing at Kfar Aza, hereby bring to the notice of all whom it may concern, in view of the age and state of health of the said Joseph Zanober, we do not and will not recognize transactions of any nature or persons who have been, or purport to be, acting on his behalf. Any such person or persons will jointly and severally be held personally responsible.

Further particulars will be supplied by the undersigned. The necessary legal steps are being prepared. Dated, this 20th day of February, 1952.

Mrs. Esther Koen (née Zanober).

Mrs. Golda Jacoby (née Zanober).

c/o Office of our advocate, S. Benor, Haifa, Haifa.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors

WEEKLY MEETINGS: Monday, February 25, at 4:30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. S. Benor, 57 Ben Zvi St., Haifa. Mrs. I. Adir, on "The Cooperative Movement in Israel." Tel Aviv: Tuesday, February 26, at 4:30 p.m. at the Hadassah Club on Tel Aviv Highway. Dr. Sam Benor, on "The Government Institute for Vocational Education." VISITORS IN ISRAEL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Israel Contributions

Norway and Israel have edged UN that they are raising their contributions towards Korean relief. Norway by one hundred thousand dollars and Israel in the form of food, mainly citrus concentrates, to the value of \$33,600.

Nearly a million pounds of clothing for the Palestine refugees have been donated by voluntary relief agencies in the USA as a result of an appeal by Howard Kennedy, Director General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

UNESCO has offered one

hundred thousand dollars as a contribution toward the minimum emergency education of the people of Korea.

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Free Hospitalization and Medical Treatment among 130 Doctors at the Physician's home, X-Ray Laboratory, etc.

Full details at the offices of: Kupat Holim Amami Fund, opposite "Arvi" Taxi between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or phone 2600.

"Israel-Land"

The "Wandering Jew" settles on the land thanks to "Israel-Land"

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